

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZ GENESE.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS.

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND

AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

BIRTHS.

At No. 8, Hollywood Road, on the 5th instant, the wife of Captain HENRY KENNETH, of a son.

At Poonchoo, on the 30th August, the wife of Mr. L. M. XAVIER, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

ALTHOUGH we are on broad principles generally opposed to wholesale Chinese Emigration, it is impossible to avoid recognising the necessity which exists—a necessity, we may add, caused entirely by the obstructive policy of the Chinese Government with regard to the vast internal resources of a mighty empire—for a very large number of the lower and laboring classes in over-populated districts seeking employment in fresh fields and pastures new, and taking their energy and industry to other countries where they will be better paid, and more highly appreciated than in the case in the Flowery Land. The great bane to successful Chinese emigration has hitherto been owing to the many abuses which have been introduced into it by unscrupulous speculators, both native and foreign. In fact, legitimate emigration has too often degenerated into a pernicious system of slave dealing, the results of which have been seen in Cuba, Peru, the Sandwich Islands, the Australian Colonies, and the United States of America. As emigration to the Colonies and the United States has been practically abolished, and as the recent civil wars in, and the present unsettled condition of South America have shaken the confidence of the Chinese in these countries, both emigration agents and emigrants have been looking round for a fresh resting place, and we are inclined to think that fortune has favored them by the opening of the new settlement in North Borneo.

Judging by the circular recently issued by Sir WALTER MEDHURST, it would appear that the North Borneo concession offers an admirable field for Chinese enterprise, that is, if the emigrants are prepared to become permanent settlers. And we have no doubt that the inducements offered by the Company to all persons willing to work, will in time be largely availed of. We are glad to find in these dull times that Hongkong is likely to become a prominent centre in connection with the new Colony. Owing to the exertions of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., the local agents of the North Borneo Company, and a resident of the Colony, who has acted on behalf of Messrs. ARNO & Co., the owners of the steamship *Hainan*,

direct communication between Hongkong and British North Borneo has already been established. The pioneer trip of the *Hainan* will commence on or about the 15th inst., as she is advertised to sail for Kudat and Sandakan on that date. We understand that offers both from Singapore and Shanghai to run a direct line from this Colony to North Borneo have been received, and there can be little doubt that the business will eventually fall into the hands of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

It seems rather surprising when we consider the number and strength of our local foreign companies, and the large number of steamers on the coast available for this new trade, that a Chinese company should be allowed to step quietly in, and secure the business. We may, of course, be wrong; but it appears to us that energy and enterprise must be strangely lacking somewhere; however, the China Merchants Company have come promptly to the front, and we wish them every possible success in their commendable enterprise in the cause of progress.

It is reported that a Chinese Company is being formed for the purpose of buying up land in Borneo, and that arrangements will be made to fix the shares at a low figure so as to give every facility, and afford every possible assistance and encouragement to intending emigrants and others. We understand that the prospectus for land occupation can be seen, and all other particulars relating to the country, &c., &c., procured on application to Sir WALTER MEDHURST.

From the inquiries we have made, and after giving the whole question careful consideration, we are disposed to give the North Borneo movement our hearty support and co-operation. So far as we can gather, the Chinese appear to be disinclined to take advantage of the capital prospects offered to them in this new garden of Eden; but doubtless when the full details of the movement become more generally known amongst the agricultural and laboring classes in the provinces, the opportunities offered of easily and comfortably bettering their positions and prospects will be extensively availed of. Those interested in emigration, pure and simple, should use every available channel to spread amongst the Chinese working classes the most complete information respecting North Borneo. Men of good standing should be sent to lecture amongst their countrymen, as we feel assured, were this done, that it would induce ten persons to emigrate for every one that will come forward, if the local press is made the only medium of spreading particulars of the new country. We venture to express the hope that, as Hongkong will run the pioneer direct steamer to North Borneo, the bulk of the trade will be eventually secured to this port.

It is leaking out, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, that the apparent vacillation of the French Government in Egyptian affairs accords with certain official intrigues of French officers in that country. The leak came through the seizure by the British of a secret correspondence between the Egyptian Government and French officials in Egypt before the bombardment of the Alexandria forts. The British authorities, for reasons that appeared to them politic, held the cat in the bag till it became clear that France does not, in good faith, mean to side with England in the restoration of the Khedive and the protection of his Government. This intention is now made plain by the refusal of the French Chambers to vote the second bill of supply—\$1,000,000—for the mobilization of an Egyptian contingent. The course of France, explains the corresponding vacillation of the Porte. No doubt the Sultan was quickly advised by the Khedive's Government of the contents of this secret correspondence before it fell into the hands of the English. The discovery could hardly fail to influence his council. It implied that France, whatever she might pretend to be getting ready to do openly, was secretly the enemy of British interference against the rebel ARABI, and that her game was to be in reality one of obstruction and delay, that would give ARABI and his supporters time to organize, arm and inflame the Mussulman heart.

Whatever milder names neutrals may give to this conduct of France, it is sure to be branded with the epithet of perfidy by the English people and Government. Nor can it fall, after the withdrawal by the Chamber of the vote of credit, to alienate and embitter the heart of England. Of course, England must have Continental allies. It is the rashest of nonsense when her leading journals talk of fighting the struggle through in spite of the Powers if necessary. England is not an overmatch for the Powers combined, even at sea; and upon the land she would have no chance against such a combination. She must and will seek allies. She will no longer seek them in France. She will naturally make overtures to Germany and Italy, who

are the natural enemies or antagonists of France, and she will probably find what she wants at Berlin and at Rome. The Italians are jealous—almost to frenzy at one time—of the French military power in Tunis, and the German Chancellor never forgets that Alsace-Lorraine is the weak spot in the empire of his creation, and that France is constantly watching the favorable turn in events to conquer it back.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 5th September.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

All is quiet at the front.

H.M.S. *Minotaur* is shelling Aboukir.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Peking* came out of Kowloon Dock today, the *Prima Donna* going in. The *Canopus* undocked from the Cosmopolitan Dock this afternoon, the *Tanais* filling the vacancy.

A COOK was charged at the Police Court this morning with the larceny of a basin of tea, valued at \$1.40. This seems an extraordinary value to place upon a cup of the liquid which cheers but does not inebriate.

FOR being drunk and refusing to pay ricksha hire, Thomas Carter, 53, of America, a carpenter, was fined 50 cents or two days' by Mr. Wodehouse this morning. The Magistrate directed the ricksha man to be paid 25 cents out of the fine.

IN the case in which a Chinese clerk in the Colonial Treasury Office is charged with forging Mr. Russell's name to a receipt for Crown rent, and also with uttering a forged receipt for the same sort of rent in May last, Mr. Ewens appeared this morning for the prisoner, and applied for a remand. The case was remanded till Friday.

HERE is a criticism passed on the voice of Queen Victoria by Lablache, the colossal basso, who had acted as her singing teacher for a number of years. Some one once questioned him concerning the quality and volume of his royal pupil's voice. "Oh, a nice voice," a very nice voice, indeed," answered Lablache, "only in order to hear it you must get her to sing in a bandbox."

WE read that five important Moscow firms have formed a syndicate for the promotion of cotton cultivation in Central Asia and for the introduction of Russian cotton fabrics into Central Asia and into Russia generally. The syndicate propose to engage American experts in order to improve the system of cultivation. The statutes of the syndicate have already been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

THE *Diritto*, the organ of the Italian Foreign Office, commenting in its usual virulent strain on Turkey's acceptance of the invitation to intervene in Egypt, asks what attitude England will assume in view of the fact which entirely changes the situation. Will she proceed, and disregarding the Ottoman intervention occupy not only the Suez Canal and Alexandria, but all Egypt? Will she renew the example she set when despite the self-denying protocol she bombarded Alexandria? This is the question, and on England's appreciation of it depends the solution of the grave crisis which preoccupies the Cabinets of Europe.

MRS. Clarke, a sister of Edwin Booth, in her work, lately published, "The Elder and the Younger Booth," tells an incident in the life of her father, which gains interest from the fact that it is undoubtedly true. While on a trip South, on the steamer *Nightingale*, Mr. Booth (J. B.) had one of his fits of depression, and finally jumped overboard. Tom Flynn, the actor, who accompanied Booth on the voyage, took a small boat, in company with others, and finally succeeded in rescuing the would-be suicide. Almost the first words uttered by Booth after they drew him in were: "I say, Tom, look out! You're a heavy man; be steady; if the boat upsets we'll all be drowned."

IN our yesterday's issue we stated that Chan Yan Leung, a lunatic who was confined in the Tung Wah Hospital, had escaped from that institution yesterday, and was supposed to have committed suicide by drowning. We are now informed that the real name of the lunatic was Chow Kwan. This person was admitted into the Tung Wah Hospital on the 26th ult., and was discharged at his own request on the 30th. It will therefore be seen that the lunatic did not make his escape from the Hospital. We make this correction officially, as we have been favoured with a copy of the admission into, and release from the Hospital, of the unfortunate man who came by his death in such an untimely fashion.

WE observe that Mr. H. M. Stanley, who has been for some time exploring on the Congo, is said to have reported very favorably of the river as an avenue for trade with the interior of Africa. It is navigable for vessels of some burden to a considerable distance inland, when the navigation is interrupted by a series of rapids. After these are passed, however, the stream offers a splendid and almost uninterrupted water-way nearly up to the great lakes. It is just possible that there may be international difficulties as to the possession of the country at the mouth of the river. It is claimed by Portugal and also by Spain; but these claims have always been rejected by this country, which has persistently treated the native tribes there as independent. Another competitor is stated to have just appeared on the scene in the person of the French Republic, which has persuaded some of the native chiefs at the Congo mouth to acknowledge its suzerainty. It would certainly not suit us to admit these claims; and as France has lately been very active along the west coast of Africa from Algeria to the mouth of the Gambia, and seems inclined to push her in France, we may quite possibly have a West African as well as an Egyptian question before long.

THE steamship *Fokien* on her last run up to Amoy, with the French mail, negotiated the trip in 23 hours and 18 minutes, which may be considered a very fast passage.

THE Foochow *Herald* understands that the *venue* for the Naval Court of Enquiry into the loss of the steamship *Hongkong* has not yet been decided upon.

THE Foochow *Herald* learns that only a very small portion of the hull of the *Jessie Burrill* is now visible. The vessel is such an utter wreck, that there is no hope of recovering anything, unless perhaps in the calmer weather; and during low tides her anchors and chains may possibly be got up.

WE notice in the Amoy *Gazette* that the Tourist Company, who are slowly working their way to this City, arrived there from Foochow on August 28th, and gave their opening performance in the Club Theatre on the following evening. The entertainment was of a varied description, and is described as having been a decided success.

OUR readers will have observed from a statement made at the Legislative Council Meeting yesterday, by His Excellency the Administrator, that the Secretary of State has declined to sanction the proposed Tramway Ordinance in its present form. This is exactly what we predicted before the matter was referred home. Unless we greatly err, the Colonial Office will object to any ordinance which may be framed to introduce tramways into this Colony. After the publication of the correspondence between Mr. J. M. Price and the Board of Trade, referred to by the Administrator, we may have a few remarks to make on the subject.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* (a good name for a paper that says that the cabalistic O. K. was first officially used by Old Keokuk, the pacific chief of the Sacs and Foxes. When he sold Iowa to Uncle Sam he signed the deed with his initials, O. K. His co-chief, the fiery B. K. (Black Hawk), refused to sell or sign away the rights of his people to this beautiful land, and hence the "Black Hawk war." Old Keokuk years ago passed on, to the happy hunting grounds of the Great Beyond, but his sign continues to supply a long-felt want in the English language. It is rather singular that "Banian," who appears to know everything and everybody, did not allude to this important matter in his interesting dissertation on "chit-books," in the *Daily Press* the other week.

SAYS London *Figaro*.—The case of Captain Rising is one which calls for prompt and energetic action on the part of the Admiralty. Captain Rising was summarily superseded in the command of the Eclipse on the East India Station at the end of 1880, in consequence, it is asserted, of a series of unfounded charges communicated to the Admiralty by Rear-Admiral Gore Jones—whom Captain Rising had no opportunity of refuting—although the Admiral informed him that the charges are of so gross a nature that, if they can be substantiated, Captain Rising should undoubtedly be dismissed the Service; but if they are untrue, then no consideration of high rank should be allowed to stand in the way of Rear-Admiral Jones's removal from the Navy. No apology can now dispose of the case. Captain Rising, it seems, has applied to the Whitehall people direct for an investigation into the charges brought against him; but no reply has yet been given. An idea prevails in naval circles that the matter will be hushed up.

SAYS the Sydney *Bulletin*.—Amongst the Kings Archibald Forbes has not known is old King Cabocaba—the hero of a thousand fights, and the eater of twice as many missionaries. During his last visit to Sydney, an attempt was made to give him "culchaw" by showing him through the post and telegraph offices. It was disheartening, however, to find that the only items he seemed to notice were the lighting of the telegraph sunlight with the usual stick, and a fat little operator who made the old man-eater's mouth water as if he had been chewing a case of lemons. Ratu Timothy, the King's son—a perfect lamblike Apollo—was also on a visit, and so graceful and dignified was his bearing (when sober) that he was actually asked out to an elegant spread given by one of our first families. It was in the middle of Summer; the ball-room was crammed with our *élite*, but Ratu didn't dance, so he sucked at a herring for a thirst-provoker, and then drank about half a barrel of whisky. As they had rigged him up for the occasion in European dress, very few hours passed before he began to feel uncomfortable; so, stepping out on to the balcony, Ratu took off his trousers and boots, and then "coolly" mingled with the happy throng as usual.

Miss Wanda Brown, residing at a fashionable boarding house in Thirty-Ninth Street, New York City, recently gave her landlady, Mrs. Beeble, in charge for assault and battery. Being requested by the sitting magistrate to state the particulars of the assault, she deposed that, upon three several occasions, Mrs. Beeble had put a huge bull-frog into her bed. "Is that so?" inquired his Honour of the prisoner. "Well, judge, I admit the frogs," replied Mrs. Beeble; "but what is one who is poor, though honest, to do with a boarder who will neither pay nor quit? This is how it was. I had lost enough money by her, and wasn't going to waste any more on getting her put out of my house by the strong arm of the law. But my husband supplies cold-blooded animals to the medical students for their experiments, and so I struck me one day, looking over his stock, that a likely way to persuade Miss Brown to pay up, or, better still, to get rid of her, would be to administer a frog or two to her in bed." "Did your expedient succeed?" asked the magistrate, with a smile. "You bet," answered Mrs. Beeble. "Did she pay-up, then?" "Not much, judge; but, after the third frog, she rammed the rat into her." "That was a good notion of yours," Mrs. Beeble observed, his Honour, vainly striving to keep his countenance, "but duty compels me to fine you three dollars."

THE circular sent by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid, to the Spanish representatives abroad regarding the attitude to be adopted by them towards the Governments to which they are accredited in relation to the Egyptian question points out the importance of the interests of Spain in the East, there being seven millions of her subjects constituting a second Spanish nation in Oceania, and calls attention to the great extent of Spanish territory on the shores of the Mediterranean, the Balearic Islands, the Colonies, and in Africa. The circular asserts that the interests of some of the Great Powers in the Suez Canal are of minor importance compared with those of Spain, and concludes by declaring that all these circumstances tend to demonstrate the rights of Spain to be heard and consulted when the Egyptian question is settled by the great European Powers.

DRAMATIC performances were given on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last in the Garrison Theatre, North Barmocks, for the benefit of the widow and family of Sergeant Morley, late of the "Buffs." The performances were fairly patronised on both occasions, there being a well filled house last evening. The "Boots at the Swan" and "Sarah's young man" were the pieces produced. The whole of the corps dramatique worked hard to please the audience, and we are glad to say their efforts were fairly successful, particularly so in the second piece. As Sam Sleaf, Sergeant Gaden was extremely funny, and acted with much taste and discretion, adding greatly to the success of the performance. The Harry Fielding of Mr. W. Coulby was an extremely stiff performance, and not at all the sort of acting to be cultivated. The Aramint of Mr. J. Bates was very good indeed, as was also the Mrs. Mogridge of Mrs. Blake, and the Mr. Mogridge of Mr. Whitmore. As the maid of all work, Sarah, Mrs. Harris, created much amusement, and forcibly reminded us of the "Ould Country." When next the "Grand Old Buffs" give a farcical or dramatic performance, we shall not fail to be there, as they possess some very fair performers in the histrionic art.

ACCORDING to an American contemporary, the conflict in Norway between King Oscar and the majority of the people appears to be approaching a serious crisis. A constitutional struggle has for several years gone on in Denmark also, but King Christian IX has had the prudence to leave "the King" in the background, leaving to his Ministers to carry on the fight. The consequence is that he is popular with the people and trusted by the nation. In Norway, on the contrary, King Oscar speaks personally as "the King." The royal "I" a short time ago delivered a speech from the throne to the Norwegian Storting, in which he gave full vent to his wrath against that body. The speech made a deep impression in Norway, all the more as the Norwegian character is proud and self-conscious, and republican rising en masse against the union with Sweden under King Oscar, preceded or followed by a declaration of a Norwegian Republic, is openly discussed. The popularity of the King and the union naturally suffers. The Storting has refused a second time to vote an increase in the appanage of the Crown Prince consequent on his marriage, and it is quite possible that the Storting may take extreme measures in what is considered the liberty of the nation against the dictation of the King.

THE *Panama Star* and *Herald* of June 1st contains a letter from its Lima correspondent, dated May 17th, in which he says:—"Montero is in disgrace in the North, owing to his not having agreed to the terms of truce understood to have been offered him by the Chilians. The towns of Cajamarca, Chota, Chachapoyas have all refused to obey Montero, and are at present being governed by self-appointed authorities. Montero is attempting to collect a poll-tax from the Indians in Recay, Caraz, and Huarez, but he has met with little success. The Bishop is said to have been killed at Chachapoyas. He was very unpopular. The occupation of Mollendo was effected without a shot being fired. The Chilians permit export through it, but will not allow merchandise to enter for Arequipa and the interior. This restriction, I imagine, will be shortly withdrawn, as the Chilian officials have had an interview with Carrillo, the Prefect of Arequipa, for the purpose of determining in what manner traffic by rail is to be conducted between the two opposing forces. Should the Chilians determine to occupy Arequipa, I believe the town would be surrendered in order to avoid further useless loss of life and property. The Indian rising in the interior has been suppressed, and the Chilian troops are no longer troubled. More men are being sent into the interior, where the Chilian forces now outnumber those in Lima and Callao. The *Situation* says that the depositions in connection with the fraudulent issue of bank-notes prove a number of hitherto respectable people to be implicated in the swindle on the public. Fifty millions are said to have been put in circulation. I am told that over half a million of these notes were put in circulation in Chimbote and neighbouring towns. The Chilian Court here has condemned the Bank of London and Mexico, to pay in coin a deposit of \$400,000 with it in 1874. This is the most important decision yet given since the arrival of the Chilians, since it carries with it the payment of many millions which have been due since that time in coin, but which have not been paid, because creditors very correctly refused to receive paper in return for the coin they had advanced. Had Peruvian Courts acted in the same sense in past years much of the misery and ruin which have befallen the country would have been obviated. The Bank of London and Mexico was the chief depository of the savings of English, American, and other foreign residents, many of whom lost the labour of years when they found themselves compelled to receive worthless paper in exchange for the specie they had delivered for safe keeping. A remarkable point in connection with banking in Peru is the fact that while the money of depositors has steadily shrunk in value the directors have continued to declare and pay dividends."

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RUMOURS dire are in circulation in the Colony as to Chiarini's irrepressible escaped panther. The latest we have heard is that the brute paid a stolen visit to the vicinity of his old haunts at Wong-nai-chong last night, and evicted several buffaloes. We beg to state that we don't believe it, nor shall we believe that the man-eater escaped at all unless his corpse is brought in by the armed expedition sent out by the authorities. The Sikh who says he saw the animal above "Faiden," and the telegraph coolie who declares he saw him at some Bay in the Pok-to-lum direction, are simply, we believe, victims of too vivid imagination. The panther scare may possibly be of service to the Colony in neutralising, to a certain extent, another and real scare; the cholera, in connection with which the Government has found it necessary to introduce strong restrictive measures. Medical men say that one scare acts in an antipodal sort of way to another. The intrepid Chiarini and his man-eater have thus conferred a real benefit on the Colony.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A crowded public meeting, convened by the Egyptian Committee, was held on the evening of July 27th at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., in the chair. "To protest against any further armed interference in the affairs of Egypt," the Chairman, who on rising was met with a cry of "Three cheers for the Army and Navy," said he held a very strong opinion that armed intervention on the part of this country in the political affairs of the Egyptians was a disgrace to our nation, and would probably end in some serious disaster. They had expected a better and more sensible era. In the autumn of 1879 the most brilliant statesman of the day made a political progress through Scotland. (A voice, "Three cheers for Mr. Gladstone," which were given with great cordiality.) He liked to hear those cheers; they showed that the meeting was true to the great doctrines of the Mid-Lothian campaign. (Cheers and laughter.) Two short years had passed, and while the cry of British interests was again raised the rights of nations were cast to the winds. ("No, no," "Yes, yes," and cheers.) Fresh taxation was to be levied on the people of this country, and this was to be supplemented by wringing their earnings from the down-trodden millions of India. (Cheers and hisses.) Mr. Gladstone had burnt his Mid-Lothian speeches in the fire of Alexandria, and now he appeared before his astonished fellow countrymen in a totally new character. (Loud shouts of—"No, no," responded to by "Yes, yes.") No one could deny that the Prime Minister was at present the great idol of the Tory party. That party applauded his policy; delicious editors of newspapers wrote in favour of it, reckless Radicals backed him up, and the great Jingo residuum applauded his doings, and shouted a chorus of approbation as he cried "Havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." (Cheers.) He (the chairman) might challenge the student of history to point to a transformation scene in political life at once so grotesquely horrible and so horribly grotesque. (Cheers.) Lord Beaconsfield once said that a Tory Government was "an organised hypocrisy." If he had been alive now he would probably have said—although perhaps most improperly—that a Liberal Government was a hypocritical organisation. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone had explained that the question of intervention was an application of the moral law. He (the Chairman) hoped that when people dealt with him they would apply some immoral law. (Laughter.) He took his stand on the words of Mr. Bright, who had described the intervention in Egypt as "a manifest violation of international and moral law." Put in plain, straightforward English, that meant a sin against God and man. (Hear, hear.) He believed that before many months had passed that would be the opinion of the great majority in this country; but in the meantime the minority were determined that their hands should be clean and their consciences clear from that gigantic national crime. They would not heed the opposition of ignorant and interested parties, but fix firmly in their minds that that only was honourable which was right, and he would say to the meeting—

Stand for your country's honour first, and put your colours to the mast.

(Loud cheers.)—Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., moved amid interruptions, the following resolution:—"That this meeting expresses its strong indignation at the aggressive action of the Government at Alexandria, and deprecates armed intervention in the internal affairs of Egypt."—Mr. Burt, M.P., having seconded the resolution, and Mr. Passmore Edwards, M.P., supported it. Mr. Wade moved the following amendment:—"That this meeting, whilst deploring the necessity for the bombardment of Alexandria, is of opinion that the Government have taken the only course possible under the circumstances, and therefore has entire confidence in the efforts of Mr. Gladstone to restore order and ensure good government in Egypt."—Mr. Mitchell ("One from the Plough"), in seconding the amendment, described the opposition to intervention as "a second-hand Jingo dodge to upset Mr. Gladstone and prevent him from carrying out the great reforms which he had promised." On the question being put from 10 to 200 hands, were held up for 15 and after the amendment had been rejected by a large majority, the resolution was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Storey, M.P., seconded by Dr. Clarke, a resolution was passed condemning the proposed vote of credit, and describing the employment of Indian troops in Egypt as unjust to the overtaxed and unprotected people of India, and fraught with danger to our Eastern possessions. A resolution was also adopted, asking Mr. Gladstone to resign a dress which had been presented to him at the meeting, to support the committee. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. *Daily News.*

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

THE O. & O. steamer *Arctic* with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 12th August, and is due here on or about the 11th instant.

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic* with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 1st August, and is due here on or about the 10th instant.

V. R. C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The weather was a shade better yesterday, though far from agreeable for swimming. The spectators were considerably under the first day's number. The different events evoked little applause, the performances being about on a par with Monday's show.

The following were the events contested:—
SWIM UNDER WATER.—Bunker was first from Angier at the 3rd try; had Angier kept a straight course he would have had it easily; as it was he really swam the longest distance.
SHORT RACE, HANDICAP.—H. Sampson scratch, Barff 25cc, G. Grimble 75cc, Danby 105cc, Willoughby 125cc, and Machado 155cc. start. Grimble, too anxious to be off, fell in and was disqualified; he swam pluckily however, and got third place. Barff on the home turn led, and won a close race from Sampson.

PLUNGE.—Stokes won easily, with about 6 feet to spare; Bunker second.

RACE IN CLOTHES.—This was a very hollow affair. H. Sampson and G. Grimble were the only entries. Sampson won by a pleased.

RUNNING HEAD-UP FROM CENTRE-SPRING-BOARD.—This event brought out the largest number of contestants; the diving, however, was extremely poor. D'Aeth was the only one who seemed to be up to using the new spring board. We think it is just about a couple of feet too short.

D'Aeth 1
Caldwell 2

The Boy's RACE (not on the programme) brought out four youngsters. Arthur, scratch, Sampson and Williams 25cc, and Aiken 50cc. start. Aiken was finished at the first turn. Arthur fell off about half a length from home. Williams and Sampson swam neck and neck, the former eventually winning by a hand.

CONSOLATION RACE.—Davis, scratch, Willoughby 25cc, Machado 50cc, and Danby 65cc. start. Willoughby swam well till nearing home, when Davis overhauled him and won by a couple of yards.

Davis 1
Willoughby 2

WUHU.

27th August.

The Taotai and Li Pei Hsing, accompanied by the manager of the China Merchants Company, left this yesterday in a steam-launch for Yi Hsi Kou to meet Li Hung-chang and bid him farewell before his departure to the North. Li Hung-chang will leave the above-mentioned place on the 29th per Chinese gunboat *Tao Kiang* to Nanking, where he will stay a short time and proceed from thence direct to Tientsin.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at 3 o'clock in a dry goods store situated near the city; property to a considerable amount was destroyed. We shall soon have a Club here; arrangements have been already made to open one shortly; eight gentlemen of the upper ten have been already chosen as members. The unusual rise of water lately has created great panic in the country, but it is gradually receding; the rice crops have not suffered so much as we anticipated. The British Consulate garden, &c., was slightly damaged by water, in consequence of which the Consul is trying to remove into another building near the Customs, which is in a far better locality than the present.—*Mercury.*

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 29th July, 1882.

The French parliament desires to back out of the Egyptian difficulty, so the cabinet, as its obedient, humble servant, is only too happy to apply the effacing policy. With that retrograde programme disappears her influence in the East. She has apparently had enough of Mahometism, when, failing to catch a kroumir, she seized Tunisia. This act has reduced her role of sermonizing other nations on the observance of the Decalogue, to silence, the boast of "clean hands," having vanished. Indeed the foreign policy of France of late has been a series of make-shifts and bunglings, and merited to be passed over with sympathetic silence, only the majority of the journals—the exceptions are the very few, alas—boast of the successes of their diplomacy, and the majesty of their prudence. England started the idea of the Conference in February, but M. de Freycinet appropriated and formulated the panacea in May; result, a fiction, or rather a success, as demonstrating the non-existence of that Flying Dutchman—the European concert—where every performer blows his own horn according to a score of his own composition, resolved to retire when fatigued with the operette performance. It was M. de Freycinet who proposed the naval demonstration before Alexandria—all this evidence appears in the English, and has been omitted from the French Blue Book—but gave orders to the fleet to sail away when its ally opened fire. Call you that backing your friends! A special correspondent of the *Débat*, one of the few journals that has editors who write only about what they know, states the feeling among the French Blue Jackets on being ordered to sail away, was very painful; the Arabs, the same authority relates, construed the retreating as funk and showed it by commencing their work of pillage, first on the splendid Consulate of France in Alexandria.

However, France has a very difficult situation to defend. She has to keep an eye on Italy, who speaks very loud about the three big brothers who allow her to play with them; there is Germany, who watches France with double-headed eagle's eyes, and views the Luxembourg, Holland, and Belgium as a Nabath's Vine Yard, there is Turkey, ready to fan a religious war at the Beck of Bismarck, in Algeria and Tunisia; hence, France cannot afford to send a Corps d'Armée on a foreign expedition.

It remains then, to England, the task of not only saving Egypt in order, but maintaining such when established. She cannot allow other Arab to pray at Drumming Cossarism: some years hence, and she must strike a blow that will not only astonish the natives, but one that will cause their sympathies far and wide to remember it. The European power having declined to assist England, the latter must go in and win,

and so convert the Mediterranean into an English lake; perhaps its best destination. Under no circumstances ought the Sultan to be allowed to interfere; he has already sufficiently ridiculed the western powers. After the first shock, France will become reconciled to having England for a neighbor in Egypt rather than Turkey, and the world will be able to witness two rival systems at work for making the Arabs of North Africa, great, glorious, and free.

England, not France, will gain by the dissolution of the alliance; She will fight better when alone, and will not have to share the boys. Arabi can give the red-coats a good deal of teasing, but his freebooters, once the ball is opened, will disappear like chaff, the more rapidly when they know that old John Bull is determined. Orientals may despise Christians, but they have a respect for the hand that strikes strongly and quickly. They believe also that Mahomet is on the side of large battalions. Under English rule, Egypt will soon become a land flowing with milk and honey; every man will be able to sit under his own vine and fig tree, and Cook's excursions, whether personally conducted or otherwise, can ascend all the cataracts and penetrate to the sources of the Nile.

Paris was worth a mass in the eyes of Henri IV; Egypt is not worth a few thousand soldiers say the French: it is questionable if the nation comprehends what interest their country has in the Suez Canal; only 3 per cent. of French shipping passes through, and the State has no monetary interest therein, as is the case with England. Commanding the water cocks at Cairo, having Cyprus, Alexandria, and Aboukir, at one end, and Aden, &c. at the other, England can easily allow all the navies of the world to become tugs for their merchant marine, from Suez to Port Said.

It would seem that in the planet Mars, according to M. Flammarion, canals are the order of the day; in his newly published map of that star, he traces not only the lakes and seas, but the canals, some of which surpass the work executed by de Lesseps. Are they liable to bombardment, I wonder, or what dividend do they pay?

Another event that eclipses Egyptian affairs, the Sleeping Beauty in an hospital. Seventy-five days ago, a pretty young woman aged 25, was found at midnight by the police asleep on one of the seats of an external boulevard; she was conveyed to the station as being drunk and incapable; on being searched, a scapular was found around her neck, and two religious medals. As she did not awake next morning, she was conveyed to the hospital, where she has since lain in all the attitude of death, save that she respires rapidly; she has been fed on soup. Doctors from far and near come to peep at the phenomenon. It was discovered she was two months *en route* when admitted, and a few days ago she was prematurely confined of a still-born infant. But the pains of childbirth never roused her: she slept all the same. The famous Dr. Charcot, the highest authority of the day on nervous diseases, was called in; he recommended a cold douche; the first bath produced no effect; the second however, did, and she promises in a little time to awake up like Rip Van Winkle. Attracted by the accounts published, a strolling player called, and recognised in the patient her daughter, who disappeared seven years ago: the patient appeared to know her mother, as she pressed her hand and cried, but never uttered an intelligible word. The prodigy, when a child, experienced the first attack of lethargy when the Prussians bombarded the capital. Among other distinguished foreigners who visited the sleeper was Mr. Barnum. That looks like business; with her and Jumbo, Barnum might be excused by his temperance friends for indulging in a square drink.

The weary annual ceremony of examining the pupils graduating for the stage and musical professions is now being held: day after day the unfortunate technical jurors have to sit out the performances of prize pupils. This year's examination resembles very much its predecessors: the general results indicate nothing superior to a fair average, and there were no cases of positive talent of a high order. The education afforded at the National Academy of Music is gratuitous, and destined for those who intend to make the stage and music their profession. It has no connection with the colleges for the secondary education of the fair sex, now so much the rage. This is an advance on the time when Marchal proposed his project of law prohibiting women to be taught reading and writing: now they go in strong for the ologies. "What" said Voltaire, "can one write to a lady if you are not allowed to speak to her about business and love?" Martin Luther said that the man was very miserable and much to be pitied whose wife did not know how to superintend the kitchen. Molière attacked the *femmes savantes*; a comedy on the *femmes ignorantes* could be made a thousand times more humorous. We feel pity when lovely women talk of things they don't understand. At Amiens a menagerie contained a Bengal tiger that had a claw growing into its flesh. A local vet was called in, and sketched a combination of straps, by which his highness could be kept quiet, and the paw left free; twelve men kept down the brute, but hardly had the operation reached the searing with the red hot iron, than the straps were burst. The beast displayed no Androcles gratitude, but seemed for a minute to photograph his tormentors, and had a "we will meet at Philippi" expression in his broad grin.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Diomed* left Singapore on the morning of the 31st August, and is due here on the 6th instant.

The Netherlands-Indian steamer *Wm. Macmillan* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

"THAMES" STEAMERS, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Steamers, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—(ADV'T.)

HE WOULD SEE THE EMPEROR.

Among Americans in Europe in former days perhaps no one, not occupying official position, was so generally known and so cordially welcomed in the highest circles of society as the late George Sumner, the brother of the great American senator. The following account is given by an intimate friend of his first visit to St. Petersburg, and his first interview with the Emperor Nicholas. He says:—Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, was sitting in his office at the Legation in St. Petersburg on a certain morning, when a young man, or rather a boy, presented himself, with the arms of his jacket out at the elbows, and remarked that he "would like to see the Emperor." "You would like to see the Emperor?" the Minister inquired. "What do you want to see the Emperor for?" "Oh, I have a little business with him," replied the youth. "Well," said the Ambassador, "you can't see the Emperor." "Why not?" "You introduce me?" "I can't introduce you," said the Minister smilingly. "Aren't you the American Minister?" said the boy. "Yes; I am the American Minister, but I should not dare to introduce you, if I am." "But I am an American," replied the youth. "Have come all the way from Mount Vernon, the tomb of Washington, on business with the Emperor, for whom I have a present, and I must see him; and I call on you as the Ambassador of my country to introduce me to His Imperial Majesty." "The most I can do, my lad, is to introduce you to one of my Ministers," said Mr. Dallas, "and if he pleases, he may introduce you to the Emperor." "Very well," said the boy, "that will be one step gained; just introduce me to the Minister of His Majesty, if you please." At this point of the dialogue the American Minister took the boy to the dignity of the Capital, remarking to the boy who says he has come all the way from Mount Vernon, in America, and that he has some message for the Emperor, and demands an introduction; can you gratify him?" "I cannot introduce him without first consulting His Majesty," replied the autocrat's Minister. "If he is willing, I will introduce him." After a brief lapse of time the Minister returned from an interview with the Emperor, to whom he had related in substance what had been previously said of the boy. The curiosity of Nicholas being excited as to the boy's errand, he was induced to command the ministerial functionary to "bring him along." "He says he will see you," said the Minister, addressing himself to the Yankee lad. And immediately they set off for the Palace, where the following interlocutory discourse took place between Nicholas and the ragged boy: "Well, my little fellow, I understand you wish to see me; what is your business?" "I came all the way from the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, in America, and understanding that you liked the character of Washington." "I have great respect for the character and memory of that illustrious personage," interrupted the Emperor. "Well," continued the youth, as he thrust his hand into his jacket pocket: "I brought this acorn from the tomb of Washington, thinking you might like to plant it in your grounds and raise an oak to his memory. Will you accept it?" "Certainly," replied the Emperor, "and we will go out at once to plant it." No sooner said than done. They proceeded to the palace grounds, and having raised the soil with a spade, the Emperor committed the acorn to the earth with his own hand. Thinking the youth for the simple but agreeable present, the Emperor inquired, "Is there anything more that you wish of me, my lad?" The boy replied: "I should like to see Moscow, wouldn't you?" "What do you want to see Moscow for?" interrogated His Majesty. "Oh, I have long had a desire to see that city, and as you were pleased to inquire for my further wishes, and as I know you could gratify my desire, I thought I would honestly tell you." "Well, you shall see Moscow," said Nicholas; and at once a barouche with six horses was ordered, and the boy was trotted off to the ancient capital by His Majesty's imperial command. "The last I saw of the youth," said Mr. Dallas, "he passed my office in St. Petersburg in a coach with six horses, and as he declined to look at me, he joyfully waved a white handkerchief, of which he had become the possessor, and triumphantly cried out to me: 'Hurrah, I am going to Moscow! I am going to Moscow!'"—*Overland Mail.*

To-day's Advertisements.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE (Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELIADE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.)

THE Company's Steamship.

"FORWAERTS." Captain F. Egger, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 6th September, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1882. [581]

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE (DIRECT), (OUTSIDE THE BARRIER REEFS). Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELIADE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.

THE Steamship.

"HUNGARIAN." Captain. Allison, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 6th September, at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously notified.

The Steamer has excellent Cabin Accommodation. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 4th September, 1882. [567]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "PAXO." Captain R. Clasper, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th September, 1882. [608]

Intimations.

T O K K E E.

C O A L M E R C H A N T, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

Y E U Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

S U N S H I N G.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY of the most artistic design. Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [208]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription:—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies' made-to-order, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges. MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

H I E N A M.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, WATCH MAKER.

AND ENGRAVER. WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

W A H L O O N G.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Mattings, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed. No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS; PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS AND REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed. Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the Attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this Journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

A H O Y.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk—Costs a Speciality—a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,

No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

S A M H I N G, (S T U L T Z).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds and Mattings. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretones and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns. No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hongs, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

For Sale.

W I N G T Y L O O N G.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sauces, Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall).

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY. IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try those carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c.

A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

OF 1882, IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. No. 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Yokohama and Higo.—Per *Pembroke*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Haiphong.—Per *Renius*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Hungarian*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Peking*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Ningpo and Shanghai.—Per *Chinkiang*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Olympia*, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Nigata Maru*, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East for 1882*, which supercedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "DJEMNAH" will be despatched to-morrow, the 7th instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The Mails per British Contract Packet "GANGES" will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi* to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE 5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Yesterday afternoon Bank shares were negotiated at 128 and 128½ for cash, and left off with buyers at 128, sellers holding out for one point more. Docks have changed hands at 53, and there are still buyers at that figure. Sales of Luzons have been put through at 127 for cash. No other transactions have come under our notice.

Since last writing, Banks have become much firmer in the market. Sales have been effected at 129 per cent. premium, and there are still offers to buy at an advance of one point. Docks have been sold at 53 for cash, and 54 for end of the month. No other stocks require special comment.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—130 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,500 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$255 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$102½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, ex div. buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$29 per share premium, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sales.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$193 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$127 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$145 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/9½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight 3/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10½
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/73
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/84
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 22½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 22½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New Malwa per picul, \$620
(Allowance, Taels 56).
Old Malwa per picul, \$680
(Allowance, Taels 56).
New Patna (first choice) per chest, \$580
New Patna (without choice) per chest, \$577½
New Patna (bottom) per chest, \$582½
Old Patna (bottom) per chest, \$577½
New Benares (without choice) per chest, \$552½
New Benares (bottom) per chest, \$555
PERSIAN per picul, \$410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

| Barometer—F.M. | | Thermometer—F.M. | | Thermometer—A.M. | | Thermometer—Wet Bulb | | Thermometer—Wet Bulb | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Barometer | Thermometer | Barometer | Thermometer | Barometer | Thermometer | Barometer | Thermometer | Barometer | Thermometer |
| 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 |
| 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 | 29.95 | 80.0 |

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

| Barometer | Thermometer | Direction of Wind | Force of Wind | State of Sky | Direction of Current | Force of Current | Direction of Tides | Force of Tides |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 29.95 | 80.0 | SE | 4 | B | SE | 4 | SE | 4 |
| 29.95 | 80.0 | SE | 4 | B | SE | 4 | SE | 4 |
| 29.95 | 80.0 | SE | 4 | B | SE | 4 | SE | 4 |

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

September 5, TITUS, German steamer, 555, C. Ris, Bangkok 28th August, Rice.—Chinese.
September 5, HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 985, Allison, Foochow 3rd September, Tea.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
September 5, PAXO, British steamer, 1,236, Clasper, Calcutta 17th August, General.—D. Sassoon & Co.
September 6, ST. IDEUC, French bark, 388, J. Durand, Whampoa 4th Sept., General.—Carlowitz & Co.
September 6, SALTIER, French steamer, 323, J. Durand, Whampoa 3rd September, General.—Shing Loong.
September 6, INGO, German bark, 679, Josselson, Nagasaki 31st August, Coal and General.—Chinese.
September 6, KWANGTUNG, British steamer, 674, M. Young, Swatow 5th Sept., General.—D. Laprak & Co.
September 6, CHINA, German steamer, 648, H. Schoer, Swatow 5th September, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Magenta, British brigantine, for Chefoo.
Namon, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Remus, British steamer, for Haiphong.
DEPARTURES.
September 5, TANNADIE, British steamer, for Hongkong, via Penang, &c.
September 5, LITIS, German bark, for Shanghai.
September 6, HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
September 6, POSANG, British bark, for Canton.
September 6, VORWARTS, German steamer, for Tourn.
September 6, TELEGRAPH, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Titus, str. from Bangkok.—1 Chinese.
Per Hungarian, str. from Fochow, &c.—Capt. Fryer and Mr. Chambers.
Per Paxo, str. from Calcutta.—92 Chinese.
Per Kwangtung, str. from Swatow.—Mr. Gregory, Master Ramsey, and Mr. Ting, and 210 Chinese.
Per Ingo, from Nagasaki.—2 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Namon, str. for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 150 Chinese.
Per Remus, str. for Haiphong.—10 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Paxo* reports left Calcutta on the 17th instant. Had moderate monsoon throughout.
The German bark *Ingo* reports left Nagasaki on the 31st August. Had light Easterly winds and fine weather.
The British steamship *Hungarian* reports left Fochow on the 3rd instant. Had light S.E. winds and rain throughout the passage.
The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Swatow on the afternoon of the 5th instant. Had moderate N.E. wind with cloudy, fine weather and Southerly swell. In Swatow the steamships *Kung-pai*, *Lustania*, and H.M. gunboat *Lily*.
The British steamship *Thales* reports left Fochow on the 30th August. Had N.E. air and calm with fine weather. Left Amoy on the 31st. Had light S.W. winds and fine weather. Left Swatow on the 4th instant. Had moderate S.E. winds and sea, with cloudy, squally weather. In Fochow the steamship *Nordin*. In Swatow the steamships *Swatow*, *Lustania*, *Consolidation*, *Keelung*, *China*, and Co.'s steamer *Kwangtung*.

AMOI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
26, Albany, British steamer, from Taiwanfo.
27, Fokien, British steamer, from Hongkong.
27, Hai-kin, Chinese gunboat, from Fochow.
28, Seewoo, British steamer, from Shanghai.
28, Keelung, British steamer, from Shanghai.
28, Namoa, British steamer, from Fochow.
28, Priam, British steamer, from Hongkong.
28, Esmeralda, British steamer, from Manila.
30, Hailong, British steamer, from Tamsui.
DEPARTURES.
26, Tientsin, British steamer, for Shanghai.
26, Albany, British steamer, for Hongkong.
28, Priam, British steamer, for Shanghai.
28, Seewoo, British steamer, for Swatow.
28, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
28, Fokien, British steamer, for Tamsui.
29, Friedrich, German sch., for Newchwang.
29, Esmeralda, British steamer, for Hongkong.
29, Marlborough, British str., for Singapore.
29, Hai-kin, Chinese steamer, for Fochow.
29, Keelung, British steamer, for Swatow.
30, Teong Sin, Chinese gunboat, for Fochow.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
24, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
25, Haehin, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.
25, Lily, British gunboat, from Amoy.
25, Siberian, German bark, from Amoy.
27, Thales, British steamer, from Hongkong.
27, Orestes, British steamer, from Shanghai.
27, Malvina, German bark, from Amoy.
DEPARTURES.
25, Europe, British steamer, for Shanghai.
25, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
28, Alex. Newton, British bark, for Shanghai.
30, Haehin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
30, Thales, British steamer, for Hongkong.
30, Hesperia, German steamer, for London.
31, Orestes, British steamer, for London.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.

| Vessel | From | Arrived |
|--------------------|----------|---------|
| Glenogle (s) | Hankow | July 13 |
| Glenogle (s) | Fochow | July 13 |
| Glenogle (s) | Hankow | July 13 |
| Carnarvonshire (s) | Hankow | July 17 |
| Langshaw (s) | Nagasaki | July 20 |
| Esparna (s) | Manila | July 20 |
| Hector (s) | Shanghai | July 24 |
| Glenlyon (s) | Fochow | July 27 |
| Glenorchy (s) | Hankow | July 27 |

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

| Vessel | From | Expected |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|
| Rossini | London | April 22 |
| Marina | London | April 27 |
| Herschel | Middleborough | April 28 |
| Ida | Pennarth | May 4 |
| N. Boynton | New York | May 5 |
| City of Regenes | Pennarth | May 15 |
| Monmouth | Breithaven | May 15 |
| Meteor | New York | May 19 |
| Rosini | Cardiff | May 19 |
| P. G. Carvill | London | May 20 |
| Friederike | London | May 22 |
| Gustav Oscar | Cardiff | May 30 |
| Gloamin | New York | May 31 |
| C. F. Sargent | Cardiff | June 20 |
| Agnes Muir | London | June 22 |
| Vorsetzen | Glasgow | June 28 |
| Frederick | Pennarth | June 28 |
| Iguique | Liverpool | June 28 |
| Dora | Cardiff | July 2 |
| Adhina | New York | July 11 |
| Marianne | Cardiff | July 12 |
| C. B. Hazeltine | New York | July 12 |
| Diomed (s) | London | July 19 |

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

August 28, EGAN, British steamer, 749, T. Thomas, Saigon 24th August, Rice and Paddy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
August 15, ASIA, Danish steamer, 880, Djorup, Keelung 13th August, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
August 27, CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer, 1,123, G. L. Castle, San Francisco 21st July, and Honolulu 4th August, General.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
August 26, CANOPUS, British steamer, 1,818, R. H. Joy, Departure Bay, Vancouver's Island 2nd July, Coals.—Russell & Co.
August 27, CHU-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,193, F. Wallace, Shanghai 27th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
August 28, CITY OF PEKING, British steamer, 5079, G. G. Berry, San Francisco 1st August, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
September 1, DEVONSHIRE, British str., 1,517, Purvis, Vancouver's Island 3rd August, Coal.—Russell & Co.
September 4, DUMFRIES, French steamer, 2,345, de Boscail Baron, Shanghai and Sept. Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
September 4, EMUY, Spanish steamer, 314, E. Ortuzar, Manila—29th August, and Amoy and Sept., General.—Remedios & Co.
August 30, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Manila 25th August, and Amoy 29th, General.—Russell & Co.
Fame, British steamer, 17, Stapani (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
September 2, FENWORTH, British steamer, 700, Kelley, Saigon 29th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
September 4, FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, Abbott, Amoy 3rd August, General.—L. Laprak & Co.
April 14, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67—Kwong Ah Cheong & Sons.
September 4, KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,060, Henry O'Neill, Saigon 31st August, General.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
August 17, LIDO, British steamer, 640, Lewis, Bangkok 8th August, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.
September 3, LOUDON CASTLE, British steamer, 1,015, K. H. Ball, London 25th July, and Singapore 26th August, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
August 28, MADRAS, British str., 1,068, Bradley, Antwerp 4th June, and Manila 24th August, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
September 2, MORAY, British steamer, 2,185, Wm. Tutton, Calcutta 17th August, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
August 31, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westoby, Fochow 27th August, Amoy 30th, and Swatow 30th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
September 4, ODIN, Norwegian steamer, 959, Sorensen, Haiphong 31st August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
August 31, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 788, Wagner, Saigon 29th August, Rice.—Chinese.
July 10, PASTO, Spanish steamer, 284, F. Urbie, Manila 7th July, Ballast.—Remedios & Co.
August 30, PEKING, British steamer, 954, Drewes, Canton 29th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.
September 5, PEMBERKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,715, S. Rickard, London 23rd July, and Singapore 30th August, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
September 2, RENUS, British steamer, 656, W. Watt, Saigon 30th August, Rice.—Tung Kee.
Nov. 24, SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden.—China Traders' Insurance Co.
September 4, SOLWAY, British steamer, 510, Jarvis, Nagasaki 29th August, Coal and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
August 17, SUAI, British steamer, 250, Parker, Tourn 14th August, Sugar.—Melchers & Co.
September 3, TANAI, French steamer, 1,990, Drujon, Yokohama 27th August, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
September 5, THALES, British steamer, 820, Pocock, Fochow 30th August, Amoy 31st, and Swatow 4th September, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
August 27, VORWARTS, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,010, Egger, Tientsin 1st July, and Singapore 20th August, General.—Melchers & Co.
June 23, YUTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kenneth, Quingai 19th June, General.—Kwok Ah Cheong & Sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

May 20, ALVA, Portuguese ship, 632, E. de Souza, Singapore 24th April, General.—Brandao & Co.
August 12, ANDREA, German bark, 424, F. Hoyer, Newchwang 20th July, Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
August 10, ANNA, German bark, 447, N. Jensen, Newchwang 16th July, Beans.—Wielor & Co.
September 5, ANTOCH, American bark, 987, H. J. Hemingway, Newcastle, N.S.W., 12th July, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
August 28, BONITO, German bark, 524, H. Haase, Hamburg 17th April, General.—Wielor & Co.
August 13, BUA CAO, Siamese bark, 338, C. Lange, Bangkok 1st August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
September 1, B. H. STEENKEN, Ger. brig, 235, C. Meyer, Newcastle (N.S.W.), 13th July, Coal.—Rosario & Co.
August 18, CARL GERHARD, German bark, 331, F. Suhr, Bangkok 14th August, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
August 18, CAROLINE BEHN, German bark, 672, C. Hasenauer, Hamburg 28th April, General.—Siemssen & Co.
August 28, CENTAUR, German bark, 468, C. Offens, Newcastle, N.S.W., 7th June, Coal.—Russell & Co.
August 2, ELLA S. THAYER, Amer. ship, 1,098, D. O. Davis, Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Russell & Co.
June 23, EMLEY, British ship, 1,152, W. R. Berts, Cardiff 23rd February, Coal.—Russell & Co.
August 20, ERIN'S ISLE, British ship, 1,798, J. Fleming, Cardiff 22nd April, Coal.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
September 4, FERDINAND, German bark, 415, Westergaard, Newchwang 4th August, Beans.—Wielor & Co.
August 13, FRANCES & AMANDA, German bark, 369, H. Boegwold, Kampout 1st August, General.—Wielor & Co.
July 12, HANSA, German bark, 499, Dencker, Hamburg 26th February, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
August 25, H. PRINZENBERG, German bark, 554, A. Schoenemann, Rajang 12th August, Timber.—Melchers & Co.
August 7, INVINCIBLE, American ship, 1,460, Shuldard, Cardiff 4th April, Coal.—Order.
August 10, LIVINGSTON, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, Newchwang 15th July, Beans and General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
July 27, MABEL, American bark, 783, Snow, New York 6th March, Oil.—Russell & Co.
July 26, MAGENTA, British brigantine, 327, H. Coalyent, Freemantle, W.A., 25th June, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
July 28, MELBURN, British bark, 867, Lightbody, London 14th April, General.—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued).

August 30, MINERVA, German brig, 319, P. Dahme, Whampoa 28th August, General.—Melchers & Co.
August 15, NARCISUS, American bark, 1,287, N. H. Swap, Cardiff 26th April, Coal.—Borneo Co. Limited.
September 1, NIEDERDORF, German schooner, 197, C. Kubarth, Dunedin 11th May, General.—Russell & Co.
July 16, PAUL JONES, American ship, 1,258, E. A. Gerriah, New York 23rd March, General.—Russell & Co.
July 17, P. J. CARLETON, American bark, 386, J. A. Ansbury, Cardiff 2nd February, Coal.—Order.
August 9, PRIMA DONNA, American ship, 1,450, Hatch, Manila 19th June, Sugar and Hemp.—Captain.
August 21, PROSPERITY, Siamese bark, 476, D. Michaelson, Bangkok 11th August, General.—Chinese.
September 1, RAMIER, French brig, 280, Tanary, Hilo 14th August, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
September 1, ROCKHURST, British ship, 1,400, Balfour, Cardiff 27th April, Coal.—Russell & Co.
August 26, RUTHIN, British ship, 1,187, R. B. Monkman, Penarth 9th May, Coal.—Borneo Co. Limited.
August 11, SAN FRANCISCO, German bark, 251, Ah. Oltmanns, Newchwang 24th July, Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
August 10, SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,288, John H. Drew, Hongkong 24th July, General.—Russell & Co.
September 2, SILVER EAGLE, British bark, 908, Balfour, Maryborough, Queensland 3rd July, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
July 15, S. R. BEARER, American bark, 607, A. D. Barnard, Newcastle 5th May, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
August 3, SURPRISE, American ship, 499, C. B. Averill, Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
August 31, TALEE, German bark, 350, Stolze, Newcastle (N.S.W.), 31st July, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
September 5, VALPARAISO, German bark, 486, F. A. Meyer, Newchwang 15th August, Beans.—Melchers & Co.
August 29, VICTOR, British bark, 402, James Forbes, Freemantle 24th June, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

WHAMPOA.

July 13, CATHERINE MARDEN, British 3-m. sch., 287, Marden, Newchwang 5th June, Beans and General.—Wielor & Co.

CANTON.

September 4, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 709, S. M. Orr, Shanghai 1st September, General.—Siemssen & Co.
September 5, HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, Shanghai 2nd September, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
September 5, POSANG, British steamer, 983, Irvine, Shanghai 2nd September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AMOI.

In Port on 31st August, 1882.

Assens, Danish bark, 255 (Vandel)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Carl Wilhelm, Danish bark, 239 (Lautrup)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Fochow, Siamese brig, 330 (Guldberg)—Chinese.
H. Bremer, German bark, 332 (Bremer)—Pasdag & Co.
Mozart, German bark, 234 (Storm)—Pasdag & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 31st August, 1882.

Ernst, German schooner, 346 (Hilderbrand)—Master.
Gustav & Marie, German bark, 355 (Buhrsch)—Siemssen & Co.
Hermann, German bark, 444 (Trausen)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.
Malvina, German bark, 480 (Kluger)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.
Siberian, German bark, 367 (Schulte)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 30th August, 1882.

Alex. McNeil, American ship, 1,125 (Sprout)—Mackenzie & Co.
Ann Sieben, German bark, 608 (Paulsen)—Fr. A. Burchards.
Batavia, British bark, 367 (Inoke)—Nils Moller.
Bessie, British schooner, 228 (Bartter)—Siemssen & Co.
Carmelita and Ida, German bark, 438 (Ketels)—Lewis and Hopkin.
Charley, British bark, 359 (Schroder)—Nils Moller.
Ching, Chinese bark, 474 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
Corea, British bark, 581 (Law)—E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Crimes, British bark, 478 (Smith)—C. T. Wong & Co.
C. Robertus, German bark, 379 (Schulz)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Fantasia, British bark, 606 (Beu)—Captain.
Hermann, German bark, 923 (Osbermann)—Melchers & Co.
H. F. Tapley, British ship, 946 (Finlayson)—Captain.
J. D. Brewer, American bark, 964—Melchers & Co.
Kishon, British bark, 491 (Howell)—Morris & Co.
Latona, British bark, 948 (Robinson)—Chapman, King & Co.
Leander, British bark, 846—Captain.
Louisa, German bark, 245 (Schierloh)—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
Obad Baxter, American ship, 916 (Baxter)—C. & J. Trading & Co.
Orient, German bark, 460 (Roder)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Oscar Vidal, British bark, (209)—Nils Moller.
Satsuma, British bark, 364 (Lord)—Morris & Co.
Slam, Siamese bark, 294 (Thomsen)—Captain.
Solveig, Norwegian bark, 602 (Olsen)—Adamson, Bell & Co.
S. Ridgway, American bark, 770 (Townsend)—Russell & Co.
Tetuan, British bark, 437 (Hyne)—J. J. Buchheister.

NAGASAKI.

In Port on 26th August, 1882.

August, British schooner, 210 (Thomson)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
Courier, British bark, 320 (Bartlett)—Chinese.
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 330 (Oetting)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
Equator, British ship, (Phillips)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, (Koedi)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
Mainheim, Swedish schooner, 453 (Jansson)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
Pelham, British brig, 254 (Downie)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
Oscar Mooyer, German bark, 300 (Johannsen)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
Silas, French bark, 323 (Hust)—Order.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP.

IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Nagasaki.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain W. L. H. Browne, Japan Sea.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain C. J. Vidal, Japan Sea.
Comus, corvette, 14 guns, Captain J. W. East, en route to Hongkong.
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Japan Sea.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Japan Sea.
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain C. Robinson, Japan Sea.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Flying Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander Hoskey, Corea.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander, Borneo.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander McQuhan, Hongkong.
Iron Duke, double-screw iron frigate, 14 guns, Captain R. E. Tracey, Hakodate.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander W. M. Lang, Japan Sea.
Lily, screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander Evans, Amoy.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut. Com. Carpenter, Corea.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.
Moorhen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander J. H. Corfe, Chefoo.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Singapore.
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander M. Bridger, Chinkiang.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Japan Sea.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cuming, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut. Commander C. Lindsay, Japan Sea.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Yokohama.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Japan.
Adonis, French gunboat, 5 guns, Commander Caillaud, Saigon.
Alert, American corvette, 4 guns, Commander L. Kempff, Kobe.
AFRICA, Russian corvette, 14 guns, Captain Alexeyeff, Vladivostok.
Ashuelot, American corvette, 6 guns, Commander H. E. Mullen, Yokohama.
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, Russian frigate, Captain de Giers, Vladivostok.
Elizabeth, German corvette, 15 guns, Captain Holtmann, Hakodate.
Erma, Russian transport, Captain Koltchak, Japan.
Gornostai, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostok.
Ilus, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klaus, en route to Shanghai.
Kersaint, French corvette, Commander Beaumont, en route to Shanghai.
La Victorieuse, French frigate, 13 guns, Captain de la Batie, Yokohama.
Legaspi, Spanish transport, Don Mariano Torres, Hongkong.
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Rouvier, Shanghai.
Monocacy, American gunboat, 9 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Chefoo.
Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Tataroff, Japan.
Moscow, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Tcherikoff, Vladivostok.
Nerpa, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Valonoff, Nagasaki.
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Green, Higo.
PLASTON, Russian corvette, Captain Poliansky, Nagasaki.
Richmond, American frigate, 12 guns, Captain Skerratt, Yokohama.
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 gunboat, Commander Boyle, Vladivostok.
St. Petersburg, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Sidenor, Vladivostok.
Stotsch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain von Blane, Tientsin.
Swatara, American corvette, Commander P. H. Cooper, en route to Singapore.
Tamaga, Portuguese gunboat, Commander Costa Cabral, Macao.
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Heck, Singapore.
Velasco, Spanish gunboat, Don Pedro Ossa, Hongkong.
Vestnik, Russian cruiser, Commander Avelan, Vladivostok.
Villars, French corvette, Captain M. Dewaire, Yokohama.
Vostok, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Molchonsky, Japan.
Wolf, German gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Strauch, Shanghai.

MARKETS.

REPORTED BY CHINESE FIRMS AND CORRECTED TO DATE.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece \$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. \$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs. \$98.00 to 1